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19 March 1980

South and East Asia Report

(FOUO 2/80)



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SOUTH AND EAST ASIA REPORT

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INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS

JAPAN TO EXTEND 32 BILLION YEN AID TO PAKISTAN

OW272337 Tokyo ASAHI EVENING NEWS in English 26 Feb 80 p 1 OW

[Article by Ken Takeuchi, ASAHI SHIMBUN correspondent]

[Text] Muscat, Oman--Japan will extend 32,000 million yen in economic aid to Pakistan in fiscal 1980, it was disclosed Monday by a source accompanying special government envoy Sunao Sonoda, who arrived in Oman Sunday night.

The exact amount of Japanese aid will be officially determined before former foreign minister Sonoda enters Pakistan on Mar. 4 and conveyed to the Islamabad government by Sonoda. Of the 32,000 million yen, 8,000 million yen will be in grant aid. Japan extended 14,600 million yen in economic assistance to Pakistan in fiscal 1979.

Western countries intend to increase their economic support for Pakistan in the wake of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Japan's decision has come ahead of theirs and the aid will be more than double that in fiscal 1979.

Pakistan wanted 45,000 million yen in Japanese aid in fiscal 1980, but the Finance Ministry was unwilling to determine the amount to be given at an early date. It said it was not yet clear for what projects Pakistan would use the Japanese assistance and that the government should wait for a report to be issued by the World Bank in April on worldwide economic aid.

However, Pakistan's foreign reserves dropped to the level of \$130 million and its debts to oil-producing countries have been increasing. In addition, the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan seems likely to be prolonged. In the circumstances, the Foreign Ministry asked for an early decision on a larger amount of aid than in fiscal 1979.

The government feels that stability in the countries surrounding Afghanistan will help contain the Soviet Union.

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KAMPUCHEA

JAPANESE REPORTERS VISIT POL POT'S HIDEOUT, MEET WITH SOLDIERS

Tokyo MAINICHI SHIMBUN in Japanese 13, 14, 17, 18, 19 Dec 79

[Article by Masashi Ishikawa: "Base in the Forest, Area Controlled by Pol Pot"]

[Text] [1 Dec 79 p 1]

At 2200 hours an unidentified microbus quietly stopped in front of the Amarin Hotel located in the busy section of Bangkok. We had been told to be ready at a moment's notice so I spent sleepless nights for almost a week. Our group of correspondents representing five newspapers including the MAINICHI, left without paying our room bill (we paid after we returned). Hurriedly, we boarded the bus. Two persons sat beside the young driver, and in the rear seats there were several others who appeared to be agents of the Pol Pot government. After passing through the busiest streets, we reached speeds of more than 120 kph. One of the agents started to collect the passports as we passed familiar roads which lead to the airport.

It was tense, much like an 8-hour "pantomime play." At a crossroads near the northwestern part of Kampuchea, we changed to a light truck, and then, up a mountain road. Without being aware of the border, we crossed into Kampuchea.

It was almost like a dream when we were met by Committee Chairman Sohon and roving Ambassador Ket Chan [phonetic], and then by soldiers in uniforms much like those of the Chinese Liberation Army. The reason I felt this way is that I am aware that everyday, reporters from regional newspapers such as the BANGKOK POST, cameramen, and foreign newsmen desperately seek to enter the area controlled by Pol Pot, but there are few instances of success. It was practically a miracle that we crossed the border without once being stopped. Either the Pol Pot government has secured the tacit approval of the Thai military or it has attained a high degree of skill in smuggling people into the country.

When Vietnam invaded Kampuchea the Thais felt that they were next and they simply felt a sense of crisis. Thailand declared neutrality but Vietnam

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suspected that the Thais were in fact supplying Pol Pot with weapons and food. For this reason, toward the delicate political problems entangling the current trend in ASEAN, Pol Pot was extremely careful in emphasizing to our group of correspondents that "Thailand's neutrality must be respected." While looking at the Thai beer bottles on the table in the jungle at a party given for us by Premier Pol Pot, I reexamined the relationship between Thailand and the Pol Pot government.

[14 Dec 79 p 1]

Drawing Pictures of Refugees

There was a Japanese girl at the press conference held by Pol Pot in a simple hut in the jungle. She was constantly sketching on a pad. Her name is Chiharu Kawano, she is 24 and a graduate in oil painting from a girl's fine arts school. Last March she married a young Kampuchean and they are living in Tokyo. I heard that she came all the way here at the invitation of Social Welfare Minister Ieng Thirith. Pol Pot commented that "Her eyes are gentle and very pretty. She exhibits a charming personality and self-control in every situation."

Up to this time Miss Kawano has painted pictures of Kampuchean refugees. This autumn, her scene of a refugee mother, breastfeeding her baby against a Kampuchean background was selected for an independent exhibition. She said, "it was inspired and based upon the work of news photographer Michio Mitome [phonetic]. If you want to truly understand the feelings of the refugees, you must be here. Besides, Kampuchea is my husband's country..." and she told me that this was her reason for coming into the area controlled by the Pol Pot government. As we walked along together, she sketched everything that caught her eye. When military drill was announced I was attracted by how the soldiers handled their weapons and became engrossed in photographing them. She sketched the "peaceful expression on the faces" of the young soldiers who were resting during the training breaks. By trying to live like a Kampuchean, she has gained more than the good will of Pol Pot's troops. It may be that she is the first foreign female the troops have seen. But, she doesn't seem out of place. Miss Kawano chats in broken Kampuchean and comes across quite naturally and unreservedly in exchanges with the soldiers.

When we left the hideout base, Vice Premier Ieng Sary and his wife gave a party. As Miss Kano was returning to Thailand with us, she told them that she was profoundly grateful for being invited to the party. Social Welfare Minister Ieng Thirith nodded approval and said, "You are a daughter-in-law of Kampuchea so please feel free to return anytime." Since Mrs Thirith used to be a school teacher, it is quite easy for her to establish rapport with young people and she became very friendly with Miss Kawano. I caught the expression on Ieng Thirith's face which seemed to say "Take care of your husband who is one of us." In order for Kawano and her husband to enjoy future happiness in Kampuchea, they must overcome the stern political barrier. I pray that hardship will not deter them from final victory.

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[17 Dec 79 p 1]

Pol Pot Uses Vietnamese Tactics

Premier Pol Pot alluded to his confidence in protracted war when he said that "The Vietnamese have still failed to annihilate us 11 months after the fall of Phnom Penh." Having defeated both France and the United States in the Indochina wars, Vietnam boasts the most powerful military power in Asia. Vietnam threw 200,000 troops into Kampuchea, intending to stamp out Pol Pot's influence; thus, there is no way Pol Pot's army can win by fighting Vietnamese face to face. Therefore, Pol Pot's army is divided into small groups of five to eight men, and when they are faced with large units they flee without attacking. Their tactic is to attack if they discover a small unit. Furthermore, reportedly this is why mines, pitfalls, and poisoned arrows are effective.

"Please avoid talking when walking along the trails. No matter how careful you are, talking will distract you... I have broken a leg because I was talking while I was walking," said Vice Premier Ieng Sary worriedly. The base is surrounded by pitfalls. They are of varying depth and the bottoms are planted with bamboo spears pointing upward. As soon as you set your foot down in the overgrown areas off the trail you will fall into a hole. You will lose your life from the slightest scratch because the tips of the spears are poisoned. Even if you don't go into the overgrown areas, you can't be sure you are safe. If there are places where trees are placed on the trail, one must walk there, otherwise he will fall into a hole. Pol Pot's military official repeatedly warned us, "Always walk on the trees..."

Such elaborate traps, which reminded me of Samurai traphouses, were originally used by the Vietnamese now attacking Kampuchea. "The Vietnamese seriously hampered the Americans with these tactics, so we must do it even better than the Vietnamese," a soldier said as he clicked his tongue. "To catch a clever mouse, ordinary mouse traps are no good," another soldier laughingly said. Our guide, Ket Chan [phonetic], a roving ambassador, threw a stick into the underbrush saying "Let's try it out." Instantly, from a distance of five or six meters, long bamboo arrows flew across the trail. "If they hit you, they would have pierced your body," explained one of the agents.

Not too far away we heard a few mine explosions. "An animal probably set them off" they said, but to me, this type of ghastly device seemed to well symbolize the guerrilla war being conducted by Pol Pot's army.

[18 Dec 79 p 1]

The 55th Unit

While moving all over Kampuchea and fighting, Pol Pot's government continues to receive international "recognition." Japan maintains diplomatic relations with the Pol Pot government, and his troops appear to be fully aware that "without thorough resistance, the Phnom Penh regime will become the legitimate

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government." The soldiers who met the group of correspondents carried the heavy luggage and were solicitous in every respect. It was probably because they were aware of the diplomatic significance of having their existence reported to the world. The harsh conditions of the war in Kampuchea nurtures youths who have this kind of unique political sense.

At this hideout base there are 120 persons organized into the 55th Unit. It is divided into three platoons, and there are three squads in each platoon, conforming to standard military organization. Both the squad leaders and platoon leaders are said to be members of political committee, and they constantly study politics. Their uniforms resemble those of the Chinese People's Liberation Army (no insignia or rank) and everyone wears sandals made of old tires. Since I had heard that Pol Pot's army was organized into groups of a few people, I did not expect to see a unit of this size. They have anti-tank rockets, M79 automatic rifles, hand grenades, Chinese, Soviet, and U.S. weapons inherited from the Lon Nol government. Everyone looks young but Pon, the unit leader, said that the youngest is 18 and the oldest is 35.

As soon as I saw this unit I thought that it was Pol Pot's personal guard but when I asked, I learned that it had been stationed here for a few months and that its mission was to guard the base. The skinny, sharp-eyed area commander, Eing Soon [phonetic], who was dressed exactly like the troops, showed his fighting spirit when he said, "Right now, somewhere in Kampuchea, the Vietnamese are killing our people. I will fight to protect the people's lives and to liberate the nation." Near here there is a communications base which maintains close contact with the scattered guerrilla groups. It seems that the soldiers maintain discipline and have immense confidence in the way Pol Pot (whom they call "om" or uncle) directs the war, and they gave and impression that it will be difficult for Vietnam to annihilate Pol Pot's power.

What concerns me is that except for refugees, there are no ordinary people to be found in the vicinity of the base. It is said that the support of the people is an indispensable pre-requisite in waging a guerrilla war. The revolution in China and the war in Vietnam taught that. In that regard it could be said that Pol Pot's army fights under the most severe hardships, but I could not detect any despair in the soldiers' sunburned faces.

[19 Dec 79 p 1]

Refugee Children's Wish

The number of refugees fleeing from the escalation of the war in Kampuchea to Thailand has reached from 500,000 to 600,000 and is beginning to appear serious. Premier Pol Pot angrily said, "Because the Vietnamese war effort failed, they are stealing food from the people and are planning to conduct genocide," and he pointed out that this is the reason for the continuous flow of refugees. About 1,000 refugees have come to this base from different places. They are divided into groups but are barely able to stay alive.

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They cut trees in the jungle and make clearings, and then construct simple huts. The spectacle of vinyl roofs is everywhere. Here, the refugees live, but besides pans and bowls there are no signs of other furnishings. Except for the elderly and the disabled (most of whom were injured in the war) one did not see men. "Without exception, the men who can move are fighting," said our guide, roving Ambassador Ket Chan. Most of the refugees were busy working with bamboo. There were groups, including women, who were kept busy working on building materials for huts, bamboo spears, and arrows.

When we arrived at 1600 hours they were preparing supper. While boiling dumplings made from rice flour, one of the refugees informed us that rice was received from UNICEF recently. One person was cooking some fish similar to a mackerel but this was food provided by an international organization also. Most of the refugees arrived about 2 weeks ago and the food situation has been adequate, so there are few cases of malnutrition.

"My mother was killed before my eyes by a Vietnamese soldier. I was beaten and kicked by Vietnamese soldiers... so I finally fled here," said a middle-aged woman, her eyes brimming with tears as she played with her child. Every refugee's heart was full of sadness for the death of a relative. Especially touching were the children who had lost both parents as a result of the war. There are about 50 orphans who followed the refugee groups. They gathered in one place and quietly waited for food. All of them just sat in the jungle without speaking, and they clasped their hands to greet us but their faces looked as if they had not smiled in a long time.

"If a strong enemy comes, flee quickly" is a maxim used by Pol Pot's army; the army moves from place to place with these refugees. As I thought about the future of these children, I prayed from my heart that peace would soon return to Kampuchea.

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LAOS

DISSIDENT GROUP OUTLINES ANTI-LPDR, SRV STRUGGLE

Tokyo ASAHI SHIMBUN in Japanese 28 Dec 79 p 4

[Article by Kazuaki Saionji]

[Text] In the midst of the sharply-moving Indochina situation, the Kaysone Government of Laos greeted the fourth anniversary of its establishment recently, with the complete support of Vietnam. However, there is a big pile of problems before that Government, including a shortage of food, the alienation of Buddhists, which alienation is symbolized by the taking of asylum in Thailand by Reverend Yott Keo (TN: phonetic), a living Buddha (in March), and resistance by minority people. Anti-Government guerrilla activities are also becoming active. This reporter succeeded, through certain channels, in establishing contacts, in August, with the Lao People's Party, an influential anti-Government organization, and guerrilla organizations under the guidance of that Party. In September, this reporter conferred with Kamhen Forarat (TN: phonetic; 45 years old), Lao People's Party Chairman and Party Armed Forces Commander, in an area along the Thai-Lao border. Further, in December, this reporter entered guerrilla bases, guided by Lao People's Party members, and observed closely guerrilla activities and their way of life. This is the first time for the Lao People's Party to have removed their secret veil.

Fighting against "Two Enemies"

It is said that in Laos, which has a population of about 3,500,000, 60,000 Vietnamese military personnel are being stationed there. This number exceeds the total number of the Lao Liberation Forces, 48,000.

Chairman Kamhen explained that "when the Kaysone Government was established, we attached expectations on it, and also we cherished illusions, too. However, our illusions were betrayed when Kaysone permitted Vietnamese forces to enter Laos. Now, Laos has become a colony of Vietnam. The Lao people are now facing a danger. For this reason, we have risen." However, he said that this is the first time for his Party to proclaim itself openly to be the Lao People's Party, and to unveil itself.

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The slogan of the Lao People's Party is independence, in the true meaning. Chairman Kamhen said that the first enemy of the Party is the "Vietnamese aggressor," and that its second enemy is "Lao people who follow suit after Vietnam." The Party calls for the establishment of an "extensive, united front" for the purpose of fighting against these two "enemies." Its basis is nationalism aiming to realize a "Laos for the Lao people," which Laos will protect Buddhism and respect minority people.

According to Chairman Kamhen, the present forces of the Lao People's Party are composed of 4,000 Party members and about 20,000 guerrillas. These 20,000 guerrillas are grouped into the northern armed forces (areas to Luang Prabang, the former Royal Capital City, and Sayaboury Province of Lao territory to the west of the Mekong River), the central armed forces (from areas around Capital City Vientiane to Savannakhet), and the southern armed forces (areas to the south of Savannakhet). The commanding officers of the northern, central and southern areas take command of these areas, respectively.

However, partly due to the problem concerning communications, "tarns" (TN: phonetic; strategic points), which are terminal guerrilla units, usually develop their own guerrilla activities. The "tarns" are guerrilla villages where about 100 guerrillas live with their families. It is said that besides these, there are underground organizations in various cities, including Vientiane.

Pol Pot Forces--Supplier of Weapons

At a guerrilla relay base (point for establishing communications and also a food-stockpiling point) in an area close to the Thai-Lao border lying close to Pakse, a city in the southern part of Laos, this reporter conferred with Vice Chairman Jambassa (TN: phonetic), a Party elder.

According to what he stated, the southern part of Laos adjoining Thailand, Vietnam, and Kampuchea along the border, is the focal point at present, and combat is being waged in the area almost every day. It is said that in the area, Vietnamese military personnel are moving sharply, in connection with the situation in Cambodia, and that, on the other hand, various anti-Vietnamese forces in Cambodia, such as Pol Pot Forces and Free Khmer forces, are entering and leaving the area almost at the same time.

The Lao People's Party guerrillas have already started to establish contacts with various anti-Vietnamese factions in Kampuchea. Vice Chairman Jambassa said: "Pol Pot's domestic administration is no good, but it is good for him to be fighting against Vietnam." Moreover, the Pol Pot Forces are the supplier of weapons to the southern armed forces of the People's Party. Vice Chairman Jambassa said: "They are still hiding a considerable amount of rifles. However, it seems that they are rather seriously troubled by a shortage of medical supplies. For this reason, it is possible for us to barter medical supplies for rifles." It seems that actually a considerable number of rifles (mainly the AK-47 rifle manufactured in China) are flowing to Laotian guerrillas from the Pol Pot Forces.

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A liaison man, who had just returned from an area bordering Laos, Kampuchea, and Vietnam, made interesting reports. One report is that at a certain point close to the border between Cambodia and Laos, about 6,000 men of two brigades of the Pol Pot forces joined about 3,000 men of one brigade, which deserted from the Heng Samrin forces, and that they are developing joint operations against Vietnam. Another report is that in the southern part of Vietnam, anti-Hanoi guerrilla activities have started, even though on a small scale. It is said that in October of this year, anti-Hanoi forces in the southern part of Vietnam, by establishing contacts with Pol Pot Forces in an area along the Kampuchea-Lao border, obtained 1,000 rifles from Pol Pot forces, in return for a large amount of medical supplies.

These reports have not yet been confirmed. However, it is at least certain that something is occurring in areas along the border adjoining Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam. In the past, the liberation forces of North Vietnam, South Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea fought, in co-operation, against the US. Depending upon the development of the situation in the future, it may be possible for the anti-Vietnam and anti-Hanoi forces in Laos, Kampuchea, and the southern part of Vietnam to strengthen connections among them and establish a joint-struggle set-up.

The northern part of Laos is a mountain area, where ranges of mountains of from 1,500 to 2,000 meters high stretch continuously. There was a "tarn" of the Lao People's Party, as if clinging to the slope of the precipitous mountains. The village has 280 persons in all, when the guerrillas, militia, and their families living there are put together (the guerrillas and militia usually engage in production, but in an emergency, they take part in guerrilla activities, carrying weapons with them).

The daily routine assigned the guerrillas is combat and patrol in neighboring areas. Women and children support the guerrillas, by cultivating rice and corn, and raising hogs and chickens. Their mainstay weapons are the M-16 rifle manufactured in the US and the AK-47 rifle manufactured in China. They also possess the M-79 and M-1 [rifles], hand grenades, and land mines. They said that almost all these weapons were captured from government and Vietnamese forces.

Provisional Government to Be Established in North

According to Kamphon Churamonthi (TN: phonetic; 40 years old), commanding officer of the northern armed forces of the Lao People's Party, who acted as a guide for this reporter, "tarns" similar to the "tarn," which this reporter visited, have been built in places in the mountain areas, and several "tarns" carry out joint operations, when occasion demands. In the mountain areas in the northern part of Laos, there are many minority people, such as Meo and Yao people. Kamphon said: "The biggest basis which supports us in the north is these persecuted minority people." Especially, the Meo people are sidely known as a brave, dauntless people. He said: "Vietnamese forces are using poison gas and defoliants in their operations against the Meo people."

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Kamphon said that the difficult problems facing [the Lao People's Party] are the problem of communications, the supply of ammunition, and the under-supply of pharmaceuticals and clothes. Concerning the schedule for the future, [the Party] is reportedly considering several stages, that is, the strengthening of the "tarns," the establishment of full-scale strategic points, the construction of liberated areas, and the establishment of a provisional government. Kamphon clearly stated that "when a provisional government is established, the north where we are now will be closed."

The morale of the guerrillas, who are fighting against the strong Vietnamese forces stationed in Laos, is high. However, in the midst of the civil war situation, 150,000 refugees have already flowed out into Thailand, and several times that number of refugees are roaming about in areas along the Thai-Laotian border. Among the three sharply-moving Indochina nations, Laos, which is overshadowed by Vietnam and Kampuchea, tends to be forgotten. However, Laos, too, is being rocked, in linkage with Vietnam and Cambodia.

According to Chairman Kamhen, the Lao People's Party was established in 1945 by Amphon Forarat (TN: phonetic), father of Chairman Kamhen, and others. The Chairman said: "Our Party rises when the people face a danger. At ordinary times, our Party watches politics and takes a free and unbiased position. We abided by this position when the three-faction coalition was established with Mr Phouma as the center, and when the Kaysone government was established."

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LAOS

INFORMATION ON LAO MILITARY UNITS

[The following information was extracted from Vientiane Domestic Service broadcasts at 0400 GMT unless otherwise noted on the dates indicated, or from Lao press material as indicated. Unit designators and locations are as given. The remarks include a brief summary of the information available in the source.]

UNIT	REMARKS
Company "CH" Luang Prabang	Performed agricultural tasks, helped people build houses, harvest rice (KHAOSAN PATHET LAO 12 Dec 79 p A 4)
Bn "S" [Meuang) Thoulakhom District, Vientiane Province	Strived to become model unit. Studied Politics, boosted production (VIENTIANE MAI 19 Dec 79 pp 1, 4)
Bn "S" Sayaboury Province Battlefront	Description of communications cadre who gives everything for the party (NOUM LAO 1-15 Dec 79 p 6)
Bn "A" Houa Phan Province	Emulated to score achievements for 31st anniversary of LPLA. Studied politics, tactics and strategy. (KHAOSAN PATHET LAO 2 Jan 80 p A 12)
1st Bn Vientiane	Launched emulation campaign to hail LPLA anniversary. Held exams for cultural studies (3 Jan 80)
Air Force Command Vientiane	Harvested rice (3 Jan 80)
Bn "E" Vientiane	Successfully boosted production (3 Jan 80)
Phatchai Independent Company Houa Phan Province	Harvested rice, raised animals and carried out activities to maintain peace (1100 GMT 3 Jan 80)

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Bn "A" Houa Phan Province	Competed in studying politics and combat tactics, boosted production (1100 GMT 3 Jan 80)
Defense Bn "A" Vientiane	Harvested rice in Dec (4 Jan 80)
Bn "A" Vientiane	Opened military training for units under its command in 1979 (4 Jan 80)
Infantry Bn "S" Southern Region	Harvested rice, raised animals in 1979 (5 Jan 80)
Regional Force in [Meuang] Meuang La, Oudomsai Province	Attended several political and military courses in 1979 (1100 GMT 5 Jan 80)
Third Company of Bn "A" Vientiane	Scored outstanding achievements in specialized work, political studies (7 Jan 80)
Logistics Office, LPLA Command, Luang Prabang	Scored achievements in emulation campaign Feb-Dec 79 (7 Jan 80)
Bn "S" Champassak Province Command	Studied combat tactics and strategy, kept the peace, boosted production (SIANG PASASON 8 Jan 80 p 1)
LPLA Bn "A" Vientiane	Scored achievements in arts, sport (8 Jan 80)
LPLA Bn "E" Vientiane	Scored achievements in food production (8 Jan 80)
LPLA Bn "T" Vientiane	Scored achievement in military training (9 Jan 80)
Air Defense Bn "A" Southern Region	Scored achievements in cultural work, food production (9 Jan 80)
Logistics Office Southern Region	Scored achievements in garment production, transportation, printing, handicrafts, agricultural implement manufacture (KHAOSAN PATHET LAO 9 Jan 80 p A 7)
Companies 25 and 27 Savannakhet Provincial Command	Practiced military strategy and tactics, maintained peace, boosted production (KHAOSAN PATHET LAO 9 Jan 80 p A 7)
Basic Theoretical School Louang Namtha Provincial Forces	Closed first course on 21 Dec (10 Jan 80)

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Bn "A" Sayaboury Province	Conducted patrol missions, attended political courses, cured patients, engaged in agricultural production (10 Jan 80)
Vientiane Region Military School	Planted dry season rice (10 Jan 80)
Public Security Command Sayaboury Province	Attended political courses, built houses, harvested crops, raised animals (10 Jan 80)
Army Production Group Xieng Khouang Region	Opened cultural training program (11 Jan 80)
Logistics Office of LPLA Command, Sayaboury Province	Scored achievements in past year (11 Jan 80)
First Bn Command Vientiane	Made inspection of training in martial sports (11 Jan 80)
Engineering Bn "D" Xieng Khouang Region	Scored achievements in specialized work (11 Jan 80)
Board of Directors, Vientiane Military Training School	Recently publicized documents on consolidation and building strong companies (12 Jan 80)
Housing Construction Unit #1 Xieng Khouang Region	Erected houses, carried out other specialized tasks (12 Jan 80)
Infantry Bn "GN" Vientiane Region	Opened political training course 10 Jan for cadres, combatants from various units (12 Jan 80)
Bn "B" Sayaboury Province	Studied politics, boosted production, repaired houses (12 Jan 80)
Bn "A", other units Vientiane	Competed in carrying out tasks to score new achievements for Army day (12 Jan 80)
Bn "A" Vientiane	Opened course for local cadres and combatants 10 Jan to study traditions of LPLA (13 Jan 80)
Basic Medical School Northern Region	Harvested crops, transported goods, vaccinated and cured patients (13 Jan 80)
Bn "S" Vientiane	Visited by correspondent who watched them carry out training (13 Jan 80)

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Bn "N" attached to 903d Construction Group, Central Region	Correspondent visit describes activities in clearing land for cultivation, repaired Route 9 (13 Jan 80)
Political Office, Xieng Khouang Region Military Command	Built, repaired living quarter since early Dec (14 Jan 80)
Army Hospital Southern Region	Cured patients, produced herbal medicine, helped people boost production (14 Jan 80)
LPLA Bn "S" Vientiane Province	Prepared to hail LPLA anniversary (15 Jan 80)
LPLA Shoe Factory Vientiane	Started study of documents on Army traditions, produced shoes and slippers (15 Jan 80)
Bns "A" and "S" Southern Region	Carried out patrol activities, studied politics, promoted production (1100 GMT 15 Jan 80)
Anti-Aircraft Bn "A" Southern Region	Planted crops, bred animals, carried out specialized tasks (1100 GMT 15 Jan 80)
Auto Transport Bn 404 Southern Region	Fulfilled specialized tasks (1100 GMT 16 Jan 80)
Amateur Literature Units attached to Air Force Command, Vientiane	Took part in performances on 14 Jan (16 Jan 80)
Naval Force Vientiane	Scored achievements to hail army day, transported goods, repaired boats, vehicles, planted rice (16 Jan 80)
Northern Region Military Command	Held meeting 5 Jan to prepare for conference on emulation combatants (0000 GMT 17 Jan 80)
Air Force Command Vientiane	Attended political course beginning 14 Jan, reviewed achievements, LPLA anniversary (17 Jan 80)
Army Noodle Factory Vientiane	Produced noodles and bakery goods (18 Jan 80)
Army Signal Corps Central Region	Closed meeting 10 Jan to review achievements (19 Jan 80)

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Luang Prabang Provincial Military Command	Held meeting 10 Jan to review achievements (1200 GMT 17 Jan 80)
Military Command Northern Region	Held meeting 5 Jan to publicize situation at home, abroad, discussed plan to build army (100 GMT 20 Jan 80)
Infantry Bn "P" Southern Region	Scored achievements in patrol activities, studied politics, military subjects (1000 GMT 20 Jan 80)
Logistics Department Northern Region	Scored achievements in carrying out specialized tasks, raised animals, rice farming (1000 GMT 20 Jan 80)
Transportation Bn Southern Region	Fulfilled transportation plan (1000 GMT 20 Jan 80)
Ordnance Bn Southern Region	Built roads, bridges (1000 GMT 20 Jan 80)
Infantry Bn "NG" Southern Region	Fulfilled political, military training plan (1200 GMT 22 Jan 80)
Military Commands of Attapeu Province and Signkha District of Houa Phan Province	Closed meetings of regional forces 10-11 Jan (1000 GMT 24 Jan 80)
Army General Staff Department Vientiane	Held ceremony to mark LPLA anniversary. Presented medals. Sisavat Keobounphan hailed achievements (24 Jan 80)
Anti-Aircraft Bn Vientiane	Held ceremony to mark LPLA anniversary (24 Jan 80)
Vientiane Defense Bn	Publicized documents on traditions 17 Jan (24 Jan 80)
LPLA Infantry Bn "A" Vientiane	Held meeting 22 Jan to mark LPLA anniversary (25 Jan 80)
LPLA Pharmaceutical Factory Vientiane	Held meeting 23 Jan to mark LPLA anniversary (25 Jan 80)
Northern Region Command	Held meeting 16 Jan to review achievements (25 Jan 80)
5th Construction Bn Central Region	Harvested crops, raised animals (26 Jan 80)

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Army Hospital Savannakhet Province	Cured patients (26 Jan 80)
Louang Namtha Provincial Military Command	Closed meeting on regional forces 18 Jan (27 Jan 80)
Production Unit of 5th Engineering Bn in Central Region and Savannakhet Provincial Command	Harvested foodstuffs (1000 GMT 28 Jan 80)
Viangthong District, Houa Phan Province	Regional forces conference ended 10 Jan (1000 GMT 28 Jan 80)
Xieng Khouang Provincial Military Command	Held ceremony 20 Jan to mark LPLA anniver- sary (26 Jan 80)
Infantry Bn "A" Vientiane	Celebrated LPLA anniversary 23 Jan (26 Jan 80)
Infantry Bn "CH" Vientiane	Celebrated LPLA anniversary 22 Jan (26 Jan 80)
[Meuang] Muang Samtai Local Forces Commands, Houa Phan Province	Opened meeting on regional military tasks (26 Jan 80)
2nd LPLA Bn Vientiane Capital	Scored achievements in political, military training and production (29 Jan 80)
Communications School Northern Region Command	Scored achievements in public service work and food production (30 Jan 80)
Army Political Department Vientiane	Scored achievements in carrying out routine work, food production (30 Jan 80)
LPLA Infantry Bn "N" Northern Region	Scored achievements in public service and food production (30 Jan 80)
Regional Forces in Siang Kho District, Houa Phan Province	Scored achievements in specialized work, food production (30 Jan 80)
LPLA Motorized Transport BN Southern Region	Transported goods (30 Jan 80)
Armored Bn "J" Vientiane	Celebrated anniversary of LPLA 24 Jan (31 Jan 80)

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Infantry Bn "S" Sayaboury Province	Attended strategic, tactical courses and political courses, cured patients, repaired buildings (31 Jan 80)
Luang Prabang Provincial Military Command	Held meeting 10 Jan to review achievements (31 Jan 80)
Armored Bn "A" Vientiane	Held Ceremony on 19 Jan on LPLA anniversary (1 Feb 80)
Military Aviation Corps Xiang Khouang Region	Transported passengers, cargo, repaired houses, harvested crops (1 Feb 80)
Northern Region Logistics Office	Repaired vehicles, vaccinated, dispensed medicine, cured patients, attended political and cultural classes (1 Feb 80)
Army Garment Workers Viangsai Region	Produced clothes, other articles (3 Feb 80)
Air Defense Bn "B" Vientiane	Expressed determination to LPLA to fulfill all tasks (3 Feb 80)
Tank Bn "A" Vientiane	Strived to build model army, boosted production and studied politics, military subjects (3 Feb 80)
Aviation Unit Northern Region	Scored achievements in specialized tasks, served passengers, repaired aircraft and vehicles, treated patients (4 Feb 80)
Infantry Bn #1 Vientiane	Donated blood for patients in Army Hospital 103 in Vientiane (4 Feb 80)
Anti-Aircraft Bn "N" Vientiane	Held celebration to mark anniversary of LPLA (4 Feb 80)
LPLA Hospital 103 Vientiane	Provided treatment to patients (4 Feb 80)
Auto Transportation Unit Southern Region	Transported supplies, repaired vehicles (4 Feb 80)
1st LPLA Infantry Bn Vientiane	Began art and literary study 26 Jan (5 Feb 80)
Oil Transport Tanker Unit Viangsai Military Sector	Scored achievements in specialized work, food production (5 Feb 80)

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Oil Transport Tanker Unit Vientiane Military Province	Adopted resolution on LPLA anniversary (5 Feb 80)
Third Co., LPLA Bn "A" Vientiane	Scored achievements in consolidating strength (6 Feb 80)
Engineering Bn "E" Southern Region	Built 60 km road from Ban Phon to (Lak Chung) in southern region (6 Feb 80)
Army Auto Repair Shop KM-9 Marker	Scored achievements in specialized work (6 Feb 80)
Consumers and Financial Section under Viangsaï Region's Logis- tics Office	Unloaded, loaded goods on trucks, stored goods in warehouses (7 Feb 80)
Infantry Bn "A" Southern Region	Harvested rice, raised animals, helped local people (7 Feb 80)
Army Agricultural Settlement 23 Southern Region	Harvested rice, starchy crops (7 Feb 80)
Army Music Band Vientiane	Results of cultural examinations (7 Feb 80)
Public Security Force Oudomsai Province	Scored achievements in food production and public service (1200 GMT 7 Feb 80)

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END